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EXTENDED MASS LAYOFFS IN THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2001

In the first quarter of 2001, there were 1,664 mass layoff actions by employers that resulted in the separation of 305,227 workers from their jobs for more than 30 days, according to preliminary figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Both the total number of layoff events and the number of separations were the highest for any first quarter on record since the program began in the second quarter of 1995. (See table A.)

Layoffs due to internal company restructuring accounted for 24 percent of events and resulted in 100,943 separations, the highest first quarter on record. On the other hand, the completion of seasonal work accounted for 24 percent of all events and resulted in 69,694 separations, the lowest first quarter on record. Permanent closure of worksites occurred in 16 percent of all events and affected 78,838 workers, up from 44,472 workers in the first quarter of 2000, and were concentrated in general merchandise stores. Less than half of the employers indicated they anticipated some type of recall.

The quarterly series on extended mass layoffs cover layoffs of at least 31-days duration that involve 50 or more individuals from a single establishment filing initial claims for unemployment insurance during a consecutive 5-week period. Data for the first quarter are preliminary and subject to revision. This release also includes revised data for previous quarters. Data are not seasonally adjusted, but survey data suggest that there is a seasonal pattern to layoffs. Thus, comparisons between consecutive quarters should not be used as an indicator of trend. Additional information about the program is provided in the technical note that follows the analysis.

Industry Distribution of Extended Layoffs

In the private sector, agriculture accounted for 11 percent of all layoff events and 10 percent of all separations during January-March 2001. The layoff activity occurred in agricultural services (primarily in farm labor contracting) and agricultural crop production (mainly in grapes and in vegetables and melons) and was almost entirely due to the end of seasonal work. (See table 1.)

Forty-six percent of all layoff events and 45 percent of separations occurred in manufacturing industries. Layoffs from durable goods industries were most prevalent in transportation equipment (mostly in motor vehicles and car bodies and in motor vehicle parts and accessories) and in electronic and other electrical equipment (primarily in printed circuit boards and in electronic components). Fifty-four percent of worker separations in transportation equipment during the period were due to slack work. Among nondurable goods establishments, layoffs were most prevalent in food and kindred products (primarily in canned and frozen fruits and vegetables and in meat packing plants).

Table A. Selected measures of mass layoff activity

Period	Layoff events	Separations	Initial claimants
1997			
January-March	1,317	255,227	224,180
April-June	1,587	351,198	292,673
July-September	1,082	217,869	209,019
October-December	1,697	321,821	316,035
1998			
January-March	1,320	208,082	247,315
April-June	1,563	391,461	402,276
July-September	1,234	248,054	256,803
October-December	1,734	379,976	325,990
1999			
January-March	1,509	277,780	252,122
April-June	1,444	294,968	242,464
July-September	1,097	241,725	189,973
October-December	1,625	334,794	287,685
2000			
January-March ^r	1,331	254,812	221,534
April-June ^r	1,272	258,459	231,253
July-September ^r	1,014	230,041	188,371
October-December ^r	2,005	426,126	375,774
2001			
January-March ^p	1,664	305,227	244,000

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Retail trade accounted for 9 percent of private-sector layoff events and 15 percent of separations, primarily in general merchandise stores (largely department stores). Layoffs in services made up 15 percent of events and 13 percent of separations, mainly in business services (help supply services). Cutbacks in construction comprised 8 percent of all layoff events and 6 percent of all separations. These layoffs were largely in heavy construction, excluding buildings.

Layoffs in government establishments accounted for 2 percent of all events and separations, primarily in the U.S. Postal Service. (The data in this release do not include temporary federal census workers who completed their assignments.)

Reasons for Extended Layoff

Twenty-four percent of the events and 23 percent of the separations in the first quarter were due to the completion of seasonal work. These were the lowest proportions for seasonal work for any first quarter. These layoffs were most numerous among workers in food production (agriculture and food and kindred products) and general merchandise stores (mostly in department stores). Layoffs due to internal company restructuring (bankruptcy, business ownership change, financial difficulty, and reorganization) accounted for 24 percent of layoff events and 33 percent of separations. (See table 2.)

Table B. Distribution of layoff events by size of layoff, January-March 2001 p

Size	Layoff events		Separations	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total.....	1,664	100.0	305,227	100.0
50-99.....	638	38.3	44,789	14.7
100-149.....	379	22.8	43,954	14.4
150-199.....	209	12.6	34,494	11.3
200-299.....	218	13.1	49,516	16.2
300-499.....	133	8.0	47,996	15.7
500-999.....	61	3.7	38,688	12.7
1,000 or more..	26	1.6	45,790	15.0

p=preliminary.

Size of Extended Layoff

Layoff events during the first quarter continued to be concentrated at the lower end of the layoff-size spectrum, with 61 percent involving fewer than 150 workers. These events, however, accounted for only 29 percent of all separations. (See table B.) Separations involving 500 or more workers accounted for 28 percent of all separations, down from a year earlier (33 percent). The average size of layoffs (as measured by separations per layoff event) differed widely by industry, ranging from a low of 63 separations in nonmetallic minerals, except fuels, to a high of 517 in the retailing of building materials and garden supplies.

Initial Claimant Characteristics

A total of 244,000 initial claimants for unemployment insurance were associated with mass layoffs in the first quarter of 2001. Of these claimants, 15 percent were black, 40 percent were women, 20 percent were Hispanic, and 12 percent were 55 years of age or older. (See table 3.) Forty percent of claimants were 30 to 44 years of age. Among the civilian labor force for the same period, 12 percent were black, 47 percent were women, 11 percent were Hispanic, and 13 percent were 55 years of age or older. Thirty-nine percent of the civilian labor force were ages 30 to 44.

Geographic Distribution

In the first quarter, the West reported the highest number of separations due to extended mass layoff events (102,993), followed by the Midwest (89,679). (See table 4.) Contributing to extended mass layoffs in the West were agricultural services, business services and crop production; in the Midwest, transportation equipment manufacturing and general merchandise stores were dominant. The lowest number of worker separations was reported in the Northeast region (38,519).

All four regions reported over-the-year increases in separations, with the largest increase occurring in the Midwest (+17,560), mostly in primary metal industries, in transportation equipment, and in general merchandise stores. Six of the nine geographic divisions experienced over-the-year increases in laid-off workers, with the largest increases occurring in the South Atlantic (largely in business services and in general merchandise stores), followed by the Pacific and East North Central divisions. Separations declined in the West South Central (-7,316), Mountain (-2,554), and New England (-2,181) divisions.

Table C. Summary of employer expectations of a recall from layoff, first quarter 2000 – first quarter 2001

Nature of the recall	Percentage of events				
	I 2000	II 2000	III 2000	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p
Anticipate a recall.....	58.0	60.6	51.9	67.0	46.9
Timeframe					
Within 6 months.....	79.1	88.7	82.1	82.5	79.9
Within 3 months.....	40.8	56.3	52.7	37.9	54.4
Size					
At least half.....	88.1	92.3	87.3	88.3	81.2
All workers.....	41.1	52.8	53.8	47.5	35.9

p=preliminary.

r=revised.

Among the 50 states and the District of Columbia, the largest number of worker separations occurred in California (71,560), followed by Illinois (30,325) and Florida (21,785). These three states accounted for 41 percent of total layoff events and separations during the first quarter of 2001. (See table 5.) After excluding the substantial impact of seasonal work, California still reported the most laid-off workers (36,317), largely due to layoffs in business services.

Over the year, the largest increases in laid-off workers occurred in Florida (+15,010) and Illinois (+11,241). The largest decreases occurred in Texas (-7,814) and Wisconsin (-5,971).

Recall Expectations

Forty-seven percent of employers reporting a layoff in the first quarter of 2001 indicated they anticipated some type of recall, lower than a year earlier (58 percent) and the lowest first quarter proportion since the program began in April 1995. (See table C.) The large proportion of employers not expecting a recall in the first quarter of 2001 reflected the dominance of both bankruptcy and reorganization within the company as the primary reasons for layoffs. Most of the employers not expecting a recall were concentrated in business services and electronic and other electrical equipment. Among establishments expecting a recall, most employers expected to recall over one-half of the separated employees and to do so within 6 months.

Excluding layoff events due to seasonal work and vacation period (in which 88 percent of the employers expected a recall), employers expected to recall laid-off workers in 34 percent of the events. In layoff events due to internal company restructuring, employers anticipated a recall in only 8 percent of the events.

Technical Note

The Mass Layoff Statistics (MLS) program is a federal-state program which uses a standardized, automated approach to identifying, describing, and tracking the effects of major job cutbacks, using data from each state's unemployment insurance database. Establishments which have at least 50 initial claims filed against them during a consecutive 5-week period are contacted by the state agency to determine whether these separations are of at least 31 days duration, and, if so, information is obtained on the total number of persons separated and the reasons for these separations. Establishments are identified according to industry classification and location, and unemployment insurance claimants are identified by such demographic factors as age, race, sex, ethnic group, and place of residence. The program yields information on an individual's entire spell of unemployment, to the point when regular unemployment insurance benefits are exhausted.

The MLS program was resumed in April 1995; it had been terminated in November 1992 due to lack of funding. However, due to changes in concepts and definitions, data from the resumed program are not comparable to earlier data.

Information in this release will be made available to sensory impaired individuals upon request. Voice phone: 202-691-5200 ; TDD message referral phone number: 1-800-877-8339.

Definitions

Establishment. A unit at a single physical location at which predominantly one type of economic activity is conducted.

Extended layoff event. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment during a 5-week period, with at least 50 workers separated for more than 30 days.

Initial claimant. A person who files any notice of unemployment to initiate a request either for a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation, or for a subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

Layoff. The separation of persons from an employer as part of a mass layoff event. (See below.) Such layoffs involve both persons subject to recall and those who are terminated by the establishment.

Mass layoff. Fifty or more initial claims for unemployment insurance benefits from an establishment beginning in a given month, regardless of duration.

Worksite closure. The full closure of either multi-unit or single-unit establishments or the partial closure of a multi-unit establishment where entire worksites affected by layoffs are closed or planned to be closed.

Table 1. Industry distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

Industry	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^P	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^P	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^P
Total ¹	1,331	2,005	1,664	254,812	426,126	305,227	221,534	375,774	244,000
Total, private	1,297	1,959	1,637	245,784	404,798	299,864	215,994	365,553	239,365
Agriculture	218	349	183	43,439	75,944	29,764	35,799	48,303	21,611
Nonagriculture	1,070	1,604	1,449	201,084	327,372	268,241	178,500	315,732	216,686
Manufacturing	466	633	755	86,072	130,441	134,695	82,955	144,967	120,719
Durable goods	243	347	490	44,006	73,296	87,205	43,972	93,705	82,439
Lumber and wood products	20	38	30	3,161	5,486	3,969	2,687	6,403	3,733
Furniture and fixtures	16	8	38	2,100	795	4,993	1,668	870	4,333
Stone, clay, and glass products	19	41	14	2,391	6,364	1,591	1,828	6,552	1,429
Primary metal industries	13	33	56	2,728	9,512	12,143	2,251	9,466	10,218
Fabricated metal products	26	49	60	3,190	7,290	7,798	3,148	9,076	7,053
Industrial machinery and equipment	36	36	64	5,693	7,374	8,868	5,882	8,114	7,882
Electronic and other electrical equipment	36	36	104	5,591	7,922	19,149	5,650	12,567	17,722
Transportation equipment	48	79	86	14,008	25,368	22,565	17,350	37,474	26,425
Instruments and related products	14	6	18	3,174	698	2,860	1,753	596	1,682
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	15	21	20	1,970	2,487	3,269	1,755	2,587	1,962
Nondurable goods	223	286	265	42,066	57,145	47,490	38,983	51,262	38,280
Food and kindred products	94	124	89	19,753	28,455	16,318	19,364	23,939	13,942
Tobacco products	7	(²)	7	2,185	(²)	2,765	1,772	(²)	1,531
Textile mill products	9	23	31	3,850	5,254	6,703	1,499	4,630	5,262
Apparel and other textile products	55	44	36	8,595	7,232	5,089	8,853	7,151	5,024
Paper and allied products	13	23	21	1,427	3,583	4,851	1,747	3,459	3,977
Printing and publishing	12	14	25	1,674	2,101	3,185	1,729	2,046	2,659
Chemicals and allied products	9	10	14	1,365	1,246	1,829	1,125	1,256	1,468
Petroleum and coal products	4	13	3	546	1,693	625	526	1,759	332
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics products	15	30	35	1,483	6,563	5,504	1,380	6,228	3,745
Leather and leather products	5	(²)	4	1,188	(²)	621	988	(²)	340
Nonmanufacturing	604	971	694	115,012	196,931	133,546	95,545	170,765	95,967
Mining	19	21	11	2,013	2,772	2,608	1,799	2,545	2,188
Construction	186	434	134	22,767	62,728	16,606	23,610	63,538	14,747
Transportation and public utilities	63	70	81	10,137	11,398	15,602	10,413	12,886	9,804
Wholesale and retail trade	149	135	189	34,849	47,125	54,753	27,604	32,401	32,966
Wholesale trade	47	43	40	7,753	6,147	9,782	6,102	5,008	4,582
Retail trade	102	92	149	27,096	40,978	44,971	21,502	27,393	28,384
Finance, insurance, and real estate	33	32	26	15,867	5,704	3,856	5,096	4,521	2,939
Services	154	279	253	29,379	67,204	40,121	27,023	54,874	33,323
Not identified	9	6	5	1,261	1,482	1,859	1,695	1,518	1,068
Government	34	46	27	9,028	21,328	5,363	5,540	10,221	4,635
Federal	14	13	17	6,226	2,860	3,611	2,697	3,536	2,994
State	5	13	4	509	4,088	763	509	2,523	630
Local	15	20	6	2,293	14,380	989	2,334	4,162	1,011

¹ For the first quarter of 2001, data on layoffs were reported by employers in all states and the District of Columbia.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

^P = preliminary.
^r = revised.

Table 2. Reason for separation: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

Reason for separation	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p
Total, all reasons ¹	1,331	2,005	1,664	254,812	426,126	305,227	221,534	375,774	244,000
Automation	4	—	4	762	—	370	687	—	662
Bankruptcy	32	46	67	10,221	21,845	29,727	3,603	12,120	12,394
Business ownership change	27	27	47	4,128	11,660	11,761	2,886	4,767	7,776
Contract cancellation	16	25	40	2,593	4,482	7,246	2,246	5,188	5,382
Contract completed	129	200	204	21,530	42,628	32,388	24,264	46,635	28,840
Domestic relocation	15	18	16	2,167	2,771	1,911	1,947	1,805	1,356
Energy-related	—	7	8	—	1,743	3,628	—	1,216	1,322
Environment-related	4	(²)	(²)	749	(²)	(²)	610	(²)	(²)
Financial difficulty	73	103	124	13,277	24,493	26,871	11,943	18,043	21,910
Import competition	9	24	29	3,584	4,856	6,024	1,430	4,561	4,764
Labor dispute	7	4	(²)	1,163	3,296	(²)	801	3,293	(²)
Material shortage	(²)	—	4	(²)	—	295	(²)	—	502
Model changeover	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	488	(²)	(²)	2,903
Natural disaster	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
Overseas relocation	12	12	18	3,407	2,770	2,427	1,716	3,875	1,293
Plant or machine repair	—	10	6	—	1,403	989	—	846	826
Product line discontinued	6	9	13	1,145	1,224	2,530	1,308	2,297	2,303
Reorganization within company	130	104	168	38,566	21,832	32,584	31,087	20,100	22,591
Seasonal work	540	1,034	406	103,034	213,983	69,694	86,184	159,727	54,480
Slack work	167	226	354	20,693	38,079	53,756	24,209	62,765	54,074
Vacation period	8	(²)	—	2,530	(²)	—	2,972	(²)	—
Weather-related	43	21	19	3,990	2,253	1,540	4,482	2,693	1,906
Other	43	47	63	9,041	7,636	12,297	7,680	7,248	10,037
Not reported	61	82	66	10,807	18,044	8,076	10,743	17,547	8,232

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.

Table 3. State and selected claimant characteristics: Extended mass layoff events and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, fourth quarter 2000 and first quarter 2001

State	Layoff events		Total initial claimants		Percent of total							
					Black		Hispanic origin		Women		Persons age 55 and over	
	IV 2000 ^f	I 2001 ^p	IV 2000 ^f	I 2001 ^p	IV 2000 ^f	I 2001 ^p	IV 2000 ^f	I 2001 ^p	IV 2000 ^f	I 2001 ^p	IV 2000 ^f	I 2001 ^p
Total ¹	2,005	1,664	375,774	244,000	11.3	14.9	24.5	20.1	35.4	39.7	12.4	11.5
Alabama	13	16	2,333	2,246	21.0	22.2	.7	.6	26.5	39.1	12.5	10.2
Alaska	12	(²)	1,401	(²)	1.8	1.1	11.5	1.1	25.1	12.4	11.8	12.4
Arizona	16	16	2,595	2,199	3.5	2.2	41.6	56.2	48.5	31.7	11.6	15.9
Arkansas	5	8	1,785	1,137	13.2	38.2	.3	.5	49.2	43.6	14.8	11.2
California	508	429	83,217	52,056	4.8	5.0	66.5	57.0	43.8	43.0	10.6	10.5
Colorado	17	10	2,116	1,126	1.7	9.4	38.5	18.6	17.4	44.9	11.7	11.7
Connecticut	11	11	1,665	1,329	11.2	14.5	3.6	13.5	34.9	58.2	15.0	14.4
Delaware	(²)	—	(²)	—	22.2	—	13.3	—	64.4	—	31.1	—
District of Columbia	(²)	7	(²)	664	48.2	29.8	3.5	3.3	49.4	54.5	8.3	10.4
Florida	81	118	14,058	14,381	21.1	23.4	22.9	21.2	46.1	43.5	14.5	15.9
Georgia	15	10	2,333	904	36.7	55.8	6.3	1.4	40.9	39.4	9.1	12.6
Hawaii	3	5	362	497	—	1.2	.6	.8	14.1	19.5	22.1	15.3
Idaho	14	7	1,645	732	.1	.1	24.4	6.0	30.1	15.7	10.9	14.1
Illinois	204	138	36,355	18,898	14.7	23.1	16.1	13.1	27.2	42.6	11.5	10.1
Indiana	44	42	10,590	6,841	5.9	11.3	3.2	3.2	23.9	41.0	10.4	10.2
Iowa	36	15	6,038	1,623	1.3	.6	2.6	.8	18.9	42.6	12.8	12.4
Kansas	10	10	1,486	3,959	4.5	11.1	6.6	23.8	25.0	27.9	12.7	13.8
Kentucky	29	18	3,931	2,615	4.8	7.3	.1	.1	29.9	38.5	15.2	9.8
Louisiana	11	12	1,219	1,252	56.8	55.4	.8	1.0	40.0	39.1	10.1	9.7
Maine	5	7	995	829	.4	1.2	.3	1.7	52.5	50.3	12.1	17.6
Maryland	9	4	911	833	38.4	35.1	.1	2.2	22.7	46.8	27.0	24.5
Massachusetts	37	30	6,105	3,601	6.4	8.1	10.0	4.8	45.9	44.6	16.8	11.2
Michigan	157	100	31,402	20,626	16.6	31.2	8.2	3.0	35.0	31.9	9.8	10.6
Minnesota	76	31	11,130	5,739	.8	2.2	5.2	.8	17.8	33.7	13.2	10.3
Mississippi	20	17	2,014	1,998	70.4	65.4	.5	1.1	59.2	50.1	8.1	7.4
Missouri	8	9	879	775	11.7	16.1	2.0	.4	51.0	51.0	17.7	21.2
Montana	7	3	1,220	203	.8	1.0	1.1	4.4	23.4	10.8	14.9	11.3
Nebraska	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	17.6	—	—	—	21.0	—	18.5
Nevada	7	6	1,159	858	7.1	10.0	15.4	15.4	50.5	55.1	23.6	20.2
New Hampshire	(²)	4	(²)	488	—	.4	—	.6	10.8	50.2	18.0	21.3
New Jersey	33	25	6,743	3,138	16.0	22.8	17.1	20.6	54.3	44.4	22.8	15.6
New Mexico	3	3	442	314	2.5	1.3	77.4	69.1	43.2	37.6	15.8	22.3
New York	65	47	10,547	5,266	12.6	8.7	14.1	9.5	43.2	35.2	13.6	10.7
North Carolina	39	39	7,115	5,936	37.7	50.8	2.5	5.4	38.5	53.8	9.7	15.0
North Dakota	(²)	—	(²)	—	—	—	4.2	—	17.7	—	13.5	—
Ohio	130	99	32,212	13,062	11.8	10.4	2.9	1.8	20.1	27.6	13.6	11.1
Oklahoma	5	7	2,175	940	15.8	10.6	2.5	1.7	25.1	50.3	10.7	12.0
Oregon	30	57	7,447	10,037	2.5	4.1	24.6	16.3	37.3	36.7	14.3	12.4
Pennsylvania	45	86	15,931	18,934	7.6	7.0	3.0	2.3	41.2	35.4	17.6	13.5
Rhode Island	5	5	712	693	1.4	2.0	3.2	6.3	30.5	61.6	16.6	17.5
South Carolina	6	8	1,419	2,980	57.9	35.1	.1	.3	52.6	43.8	2.5	.9
South Dakota	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	1.8	—	2.2	—	56.2	—	8.3
Tennessee	17	16	2,649	1,486	18.0	13.3	.2	—	53.7	55.7	18.0	14.6
Texas	85	71	19,222	15,866	17.5	17.9	41.7	30.3	32.9	39.9	10.5	10.1
Utah	11	13	1,678	1,857	.8	1.7	11.3	12.7	23.7	42.7	7.4	6.9
Vermont	(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)	.5	—	—	—	16.6	53.5	18.1	7.0
Virginia	24	23	4,982	3,560	28.9	38.7	1.1	1.3	45.6	51.3	11.9	10.5
Washington	54	37	8,453	4,587	2.5	3.5	39.5	12.6	35.7	32.9	11.5	9.8
West Virginia	3	3	186	376	—	—	—	—	32.8	52.7	13.4	16.5
Wisconsin	87	36	23,208	5,927	5.6	5.4	9.3	2.5	31.0	39.0	14.1	11.3
Wyoming	—	(²)	—	(²)	—	1.6	—	32.3	—	19.4	—	12.9
Puerto Rico	13	21	2,984	2,765	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	54.4	55.7	8.4	9.2

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

³ Data are not available.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

Table 4. Census region and division: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

Census region and division	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p
United States ¹	1,331	2,005	1,664	254,812	426,126	305,227	221,534	375,774	244,000
Northeast	209	204	216	35,564	44,160	38,519	38,400	43,064	34,364
New England	52	61	58	13,083	18,872	10,902	8,600	9,843	7,026
Middle Atlantic	157	143	158	22,481	25,288	27,617	29,800	33,221	27,338
South	275	365	377	58,758	63,701	74,036	49,062	67,438	57,174
South Atlantic	95	180	212	22,082	31,530	42,694	14,133	32,110	29,634
East South Central	71	79	67	9,799	12,918	11,781	12,626	10,927	8,345
West South Central	109	106	98	26,877	19,253	19,561	22,303	24,401	19,195
Midwest	366	754	483	72,119	152,596	89,679	54,858	153,537	77,845
East North Central	297	622	415	58,943	133,140	75,958	46,011	133,767	65,354
West North Central	69	132	68	13,176	19,456	13,721	8,847	19,770	12,491
West	481	682	588	88,371	165,669	102,993	79,214	111,735	74,617
Mountain	73	75	59	13,287	13,274	10,733	10,685	10,855	7,351
Pacific	408	607	529	75,084	152,395	92,260	68,529	100,880	67,266

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^p = preliminary.

^r = revised.

NOTE: The States (including the District of Columbia) that comprise the census divisions are: New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and

West Virginia; East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and Tennessee; West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin; West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon, and Washington.

Table 5. State distribution: Extended mass layoff events, separations, and initial claimants for unemployment insurance, selected quarters, 2000 and 2001

State	Layoff events			Separations			Initial claimants for unemployment insurance		
	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p	I 2000 ^r	IV 2000 ^r	I 2001 ^p
Total ¹	1,331	2,005	1,664	254,812	426,126	305,227	221,534	375,774	244,000
Alabama	16	13	16	1,899	2,658	3,233	1,993	2,333	2,246
Alaska	3	12	(²)	768	2,395	(²)	298	1,401	(²)
Arizona	30	16	16	7,638	1,963	2,702	6,261	2,595	2,199
Arkansas	3	5	8	310	1,351	2,168	202	1,785	1,137
California	356	508	429	65,947	130,213	71,560	57,145	83,217	52,056
Colorado	9	17	10	1,767	2,493	1,511	1,433	2,116	1,126
Connecticut	8	11	11	1,421	2,837	2,153	1,183	1,665	1,329
Delaware	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—
District of Columbia	(²)	(²)	7	(²)	(²)	664	(²)	(²)	664
Florida	26	81	118	6,775	12,433	21,785	4,469	14,058	14,381
Georgia	9	15	10	1,367	2,837	1,166	1,158	2,333	904
Hawaii	9	3	5	897	328	447	918	362	497
Idaho	11	14	7	1,330	2,136	946	1,083	1,645	732
Illinois	90	204	138	19,084	48,385	30,325	13,469	36,355	18,898
Indiana	23	44	42	3,626	7,815	8,167	2,881	10,590	6,841
Iowa	27	36	15	3,415	4,553	1,867	3,415	6,038	1,623
Kansas	3	10	10	247	1,375	3,585	242	1,486	3,959
Kentucky	16	29	18	2,130	5,362	2,156	1,830	3,931	2,615
Louisiana	20	11	12	2,826	1,219	1,258	3,164	1,219	1,252
Maine	4	5	7	1,769	6,811	1,796	1,217	995	829
Maryland	4	9	4	881	1,249	3,161	589	911	833
Massachusetts	35	37	30	7,999	8,060	4,707	5,255	6,105	3,601
Michigan	65	157	100	10,982	25,048	15,504	11,469	31,402	20,626
Minnesota	23	76	31	6,844	12,327	6,369	3,414	11,130	5,739
Mississippi	9	20	17	3,704	2,785	3,344	1,701	2,014	1,998
Missouri	10	8	9	1,917	964	1,618	1,023	879	775
Montana	(²)	7	3	(²)	1,176	175	(²)	1,220	203
Nebraska	4	—	(²)	474	—	(²)	474	—	(²)
Nevada	10	7	6	1,098	1,567	1,859	933	1,159	858
New Hampshire	(²)	(²)	4	(²)	(²)	1,081	(²)	(²)	488
New Jersey	33	33	25	3,412	6,527	8,314	4,082	6,743	3,138
New Mexico	6	3	3	565	1,158	314	479	442	314
New York	45	65	47	5,465	11,482	6,130	6,304	10,547	5,266
North Carolina	23	39	39	4,779	8,996	8,908	3,283	7,115	5,936
North Dakota	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—
Ohio	83	130	99	11,748	24,183	14,430	9,794	32,212	13,062
Oklahoma	6	5	7	903	2,175	1,111	903	2,175	940
Oregon	22	30	57	2,940	7,447	10,037	2,923	7,447	10,037
Pennsylvania	79	45	86	13,604	7,279	13,173	19,414	15,931	18,934
Rhode Island	3	5	5	1,609	765	965	739	712	693
South Carolina	5	6	8	421	776	1,737	599	1,419	2,980
South Dakota	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Tennessee	30	17	16	2,066	2,113	3,048	7,102	2,649	1,486
Texas	80	85	71	22,838	14,508	15,024	18,034	19,222	15,866
Utah	5	11	13	760	2,781	3,164	375	1,678	1,857
Vermont	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)	—	(²)	(²)
Virginia	21	24	23	6,920	3,947	4,897	3,183	4,982	3,560
Washington	18	54	37	4,532	12,012	10,127	7,245	8,453	4,587
West Virginia	6	3	3	755	186	376	668	186	376
Wisconsin	36	87	36	13,503	27,709	7,532	8,398	23,208	5,927
Wyoming	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)	—	—	(²)
Puerto Rico	16	13	21	2,780	3,505	2,791	2,484	2,984	2,765

¹ See footnote 1, table 1.

^r = revised.

² Data do not meet BLS or state agency disclosure standards.

NOTE: Dash represents zero.

^p = preliminary.